VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(Number 842.) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1797. (Four Dollars Per Annum.)

Letter from Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, to the Chevalier De Yrujo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty to the United States of America.

(Continued from our last.)

DEPARTMENT of STATE.

Philadelphia, August 8th, 1797.

On this, as well as on other occasions, you have thought fit to upbraid me with shewing to the British minister a degree of candour and confidence which you insinuate he does not deserve, and which, you seem to think, I have withheld from you. Yet, sir, all the declarations made to me by that minister, verbally and in writing, touching the points in controversy between you and me, have been verified. As I have already said, you declared to me that you had just reasons for suspecting that an expedition was preparing on the lakes by the English, in order to attack Upper Louisiana. The British minister, in the first instance, assured me that he had no knowledge of it—and his subsequent inquiries enabled him further to assure me, that no such expedition had been or was intended by the British government. And I have in another place offered other reasons which confirm the truth of these assurances. Yet you tell me that the assurance given me by the British minister, *but without any signature*, did not inspire the servants of his Catholic Majesty with the same *blind confidence* which it produced in me. I shall take no other notice of this remark, than to put you right in point of fact. The note of the British minister containing the assurance to which you refer, is *not* "without a signature:" This (like other official notes from that minister) has his signature—*his name written with his own hand*—at the head of it.

You declared to me "that you knew to a certainty that the English had made propositions to general Clarke, of Georgia, in order to avail themselves of his influence in that state, together with some other persons, for making a diversion, or serious attack against Florida." The British minister informed me, that although he knew nothing of general Clarke or his expedition from Georgia, a proposition had been made to him (the British minister) for an expedition against the Floridas: but that he told the projector, that he had no power to authorize it: and besides, that there were among other objections to the plan, two of great weight—one that the Indians were to be employed—the other, that it would violate the neutral rights of the United States. The British minister has since shewn me an original letter from lord Grenville, dated the 8th of last April, in which he informs the minister, that if there were no other objections to the plan, the two mentioned by him, viz. that it could not be executed without employing the Indians—and without violating the rights of the United States, would be sufficient to induce the British government to reject it. This proves, sir, that Mr. Liston's declarations on this point were not "vague and unauthentic" as you pronounce them, but in strict conformity with truth.

As to general Clarke of Georgia, the British minister declared he had never even heard of him; and the extract of the letter from Mr. Jackson, the district attorney of Georgia, respecting gen. Clarke and any expedition forming there, in behalf of the *English* against the Floridas, will incline every candid inquirer at least to doubt whether such a project has ever been proposed to him. We shall afterwards see that Mr. Blount's plot does not appear to have any connection with an expedition under general Clarke.

Thus you see, sir, that I have not *blindly* placed a confidence in the British minister: for aught that has yet appeared, he was entitled to the credit he has received.

In return to your letter. You mention your communications to the Baron de Carondelet respecting the intended expedition from Canada: from that moment, you say, imperious necessity, and the great principle of self-defence, made his Catholic Majesty's officers turn their thoughts to objects of a more urgent nature than running the boundary line. And here you introduce "Mr. Blount's letter, and the late detected conspiracy, as evincing how far their conduct in this respect was necessary." It is wonderful, sir, that you should attempt to make it be believed that Mr. Blount's letter and the late detected conspiracy, had any connection with the expedition which you suggested was preparing on the lakes of Canada against Upper Louisiana. All that is yet discovered of Mr. Blount's project or conspiracy, proves that it was to have been formed in one of the states *south of the river Ohio*: and that it was destined against the Floridas, and perhaps Lower Louisiana. I therefore, feel myself, for this and the other reasons before exhibited, still warranted in considering the suspected Canada expedition among the *pretexts* for delaying to evacuate the posts, and to run the boundary line: and consequently that your charge, that I have in this instance "palpably attempted to make groundless and unfair impressions on the public mind," is alike unfounded and unbecoming your public character to suggest.

In your next paragraph you thus address me. "Nor do your ill-founded insinuations stop here: sentiments and expressions still more violent, flow from that same hasty pen." This passage is in perfect correspondence with the general strain of your letter. Whether your charge is correctly made, is now to be examined.

I am ready to confess that my report thus stigmatized was, from the pressure of business, written in haste: but a revision of it satisfies me, nevertheless, that it is not inaccurate in its statements.

You quote the passage in my report which has called forth this reproach; it is in these words: "That there is but too much reason to believe Mr. Ellicott's suspicions well founded, that an undue influence has been exercised over the Indians by the officers of his Catholic Majesty, to prepare them for a rupture with the United States." And then you say that I mention the source of these "dreadful conjectures" to be, a private letter from Mr. Sargeant, Secretary of the North Western Territory. Here you are extremely incorrect; as usual when you undertake to recite my conclusions, and the facts and circumstances upon which they are formed. It is from "a view of the whole correspondence" referred to in my reports of the 10th of June and 3d of July—On the intelligence received by the Secretary of War—and the private letter from colonel Sargeant, that I drew the conclusion you have quoted.

Mr. Ellicott formed his suspicions on the spot, from what was passing before him; and he is not a careless or undiscerning observer.

General Wilkinson says—"Letters from all quarters announce the discontents and menacing aspect of the Savages; two white men have been recently murdered on the Ohio below the Cumberland; and the Savages beyond the Mississippi, and those who pass Massac, make no hesitation to avow their purpose for war. And then he refers to a letter from colonel Hamtramck, who commands the United States troops at Detroit, in which the colonel says—"I am pretty sure that both the French and Spaniards have emissaries among the Indians. I have it from *indubitable authority*, that a large *belt* [by which is meant a Speech] from the *Spaniards* is now travelling through the different nations; meaning the nations within the territories of the United States.

Colonel Sargeant writes, it is true, a *private letter*; but it is to a public officer; and his situation as secretary and governor for the time, of the North Western Territory, would render it his duty to be vigilant for its safety; and his character vouches for the accuracy of his information; and you do not question the truth of any part of his statement.

After mentioning that the Spaniards were re-inforcing their upper posts on the Mississippi, that upwards of three hundred men had arrived at St. Louis and were erecting formidable works; he adds—"It likewise appears, through various channels, that they are inviting a great number of Indians of the territory (meaning of the United States, North West of the Ohio) to cross the Mississippi: And for this express purpose, Mr. Loramie, an officer in the pay of the crown, made a tour through all this country last fall; since which time several Indians have been sent on the same errand, and generally furnished with plenty of cash to defray their expences"—A large party of Delawares passed down White River about the 6th of May, on their way to the Spanish side *bearing the national flag of Spain, sent them from St. Louis.*"

Lieutenant Pope, in his letter of May 9th, to the secretary of war, says, "There have been several attempts made to draw on the Indians upon my troops; I have fully ascertained this fact, and demanded of the governor to have a principal actor immediately brought to punishment, or sent out of the country. He has been sent for, and is now on board one of the gallies, which is now about descending the river"—And, sir, if you enquire, you will find that this "principal actor" (Rapelje by name) was one of Governor Gayoso's agents.

These, sir, are the grounds on which I expressed the opinion, that there was but too much reason to believe Mr. Ellicott's suspicions well founded, that the officers of Spain had exercised an undue influence over the Indians to prepare them for a rupture with the United States.

This detail sir, strikingly shews how little you have understood, and how entirely you have misrepresented my reasoning on this subject. I leave you to reconcile your reflections on the British Minister and his nation for their inhumanity in employing the Indians in the American war, with your justification of the Spanish officers at this time, in securing the aid of the Indians in your war with the British. "The Spaniards (you say) have fortified St. Louis *and availed themselves of every means of defence which the country afforded;*" meaning by the ingenious expression *every means of defence which the country afforded*, the employing of the Indians.

You are pleased next to charge me, in your costomary stile, with "falling into the most *glaring inconsistency*," because I remark that although, "it may be difficult to say whether this plan of exciting the Indians to direct hostilities against the United States, has been contemplated and promoted by any of our own citizens; yet it is certain that one or more of those citizens have proposed and taken measures to detach the Southern Indians from the interests of the United States, and to destroy the influence of the public agents over those nations, and thus to defeat the great objects of their appointment; the chief of which is to preserve peace."

Having quoted this passage from my report, you ask "How is it possible to reconcile such evident contradictions? On the one hand the Spanish officers are those who excite the Southern Indians against the United States, and on the other you quickly follow presuming, with sufficient foundation in my opinion, that it may be some citizens of the United States." Allow me, sir, to ask in my turn, how it was possible for you not to see that here there is no contradiction?—Is it not very possible that the Spanish officers might be courting the Chickasaws, who live about the Natchez, with large presents, and be preparing the Choctaws, who dwell along the Natchez district, and the Delawares, Shawanese, and Miamis, and other tribes dwelling in the territory north-west of the Ohio, for war against the United States, while Mr. Blount and his agents were detaching the southern tribes of Cherokees and Creeks from the interests of the United States, and eventually to aid the British in an enterprize against the Floridas? The Cherokees and Creeks, you might have seen were the only Indian nations mentioned in Governor Blount's letter. And is it not very possible, if these two nations should thus be led to war against the Spanish possessions, that they might *not* be excited to *direct* hostilities against the United States? And, therefore, that altho' Mr. Blount might contemplate the former, he might abstain from the latter? And is it not then my cautious manner of speaking of this latter, perfectly correct?

(To be continued.)

Petersburg, September 11, 1797.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their SHOP to the upper end of OLD STREET, to the Shop lately occupied by Devereux J. Manley, deceased, where they intend carrying on the

Coach-making Business

as usual, in all its various branches. They flatter themselves their past conduct has given satisfaction to their customers, who may depend on their using their best endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors.

All persons having any demands against the Firm will please make them known immediately.

tf BADGER & ATKINS.

Swift-creek Mills.

THE subscriber will contract with any persons disposed to have their Wheat manufactured—and will grind at so much per bushel—or will return a fixed quantity of Flour for a proportion of Wheat. The Wheat will be received, and the Flour delivered, either at Petersburg or at the Mill, as may be agreed on. Any contract for grinding, made with Mr. John Rowlett, at the Mill, will be equally attended to as with

JOHN LE MESSURIER.

Petersburg, October 17, 1797. tf

Petersburg, October 18, 1797.

THE subscriber has for sale, about 30 fine STOCK SHEEP, mostly Ewes. They are young, in good order, and would suit a plantation. They may be seen at my house in Old street, a few doors above Durell's Tavern.

tf REDMOND CODY.

☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *some* of his subscribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article used in the line of his business, rendering it necessary that he should repeat his application for payment—*again* requests all those who are indebted to him for more than two years Newspapers to settle their accounts. It appears the accounts stand open more from inattention from the smallness of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to settle them. The Printer however flatters himself that his delinquent subscribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will consider, that though their accounts are small, yet they are of consequence to him in the support of his business.

BLANK BONDS,
At this Office.

LYNCHBURG, Oct. 16.

Of all the objects that can poſſibly engage the attention of civilized ſociety, there can be none of more real importance than the education of youth.—It is education that exalts the human above the brute creation, and yields an additional charm to all the enjoyments of ſocial life.

Without culture how forward, how ferocious. How few, and how ſelfiſh muſt be the enjoyments of the untutored ſavage, whoſe rude mind continued in its original chaotic ſtate, unenlightened by a ſingle ray of ſcience; and on the contrary how comprehenſive, how refined and exalted the reflections and ſenſations of the philoſopher and accompliſhed ſcholar whoſe ſoul is expanded with the knowledge of nature and nature's laws.

In proportion as the human mind is cultivated and ſtored with ſcience, and uſeful knowledge, in ſuch proportion may we reaſonably preſume does it approximate the creator, himſelf the fountain, and ſource of all intelligence. Acceptable indeed muſt it be to the divine ſpirit to behold the promotion of human knowledge—the wide ſpread information the expulſion of ignorance, that parent of error, vice and miſery; and in their room diſcover reaſon, religion and ſcience united, diffuſing their benign influence over the whole face of the earth.

The entertainment received yeſterday from the recitations and exerciſes of the ſtudents of the New London academy gave birth to the foregoing reflections.—Orations and compoſitions, of a comic nature were delivered with ſuch pathos, action and elocution, as would have graced even the profeſſion of the Sock and Buſkin. A reſpectable and enlightened concourſe of both ſexes by the moſt lively expreſſions of pleaſure teſtified their approbation of the young gentlemen's performance, which, without panegyric be it ſpoken, would have done credit to the oldeſt Seminary in America.

The New London academy, now in its infancy, bids fair for eminence and uſefulneſs.—This nurſe of ſcience owes its origin to the contributions and laudable exertions of a few public ſpirited gentlemen of that vicinity, who at a very conſiderable expence, have erected elegant buildings for the reception of youth, and lately imported from Europe a large collection of the moſt approved authors on general ſcience, and a ſet of mathematical inſtruments and philoſophical apparatus, not inferior to any upon the continent—In addition to this, teachers able in different branches of polite and uſeful literature are retained; men no leſs remarkable for the purity of their morals, than they are diſtinguiſhed for the extent and variety of their literary acquirements.

Already have ſome of the moſt enlightened and eminent characters in the ſtate placed their children there for education; and from the arrangements and unremitting endeavours of the truſtees to promote literature, and render their inſtitution extenſively beneficial, we have reaſon to ſuppoſe that parents who are deſirous of having their children well inſtructed, inſtead of ſending them northerly, as hitherto, will in future ſend them to New-London.

CHARLESTON, October 18.

Captain Bythewood was at Cadiz on the 23d of Auguſt, at which time Admiral Nelſon had returned with his ſquadron from an unſucceſsful expedition againſt Teneriffe, and had rejoined Admiral Jervis's fleet. Admiral Jervis continued the blockade of Cadiz, and had declared that he ſhould do ſo while his anchors would hold him. The Spaniſh fleet dared not to come out, but relied upon the Britiſh fleet being driven from the Bay by the Equinoctial gales. There had been no cannonading ſince the 8th of July.

At Teneriffe capt. B. learnt that Admiral Nelſon had loſt an eye, as well as his arm, and that capt. Bowen had been killed. The loſs of the Britiſh was ſaid to have been between 5 and 600 killed and taken; the priſoners were immediately releaſed.—The attack was ſaid to have been a mad, imprudent act; the troops were landed on a fine moon-light night, in face of 50 pieces of cannon, and without a ſhip to cover them.

The Americans are taken by French and Spaniſh privateers indiſcriminately, and are invariably condemned.

Liſt of American veſſels at the port of Algeſiras, 23d Auguſt, 1797.

Ship Eliza, of Boſton, Turner, taken by the Spaniſh—libelled.

Roanoke, Edenton, Paine, do. do.

Snow South Carolina, Charleſton, Andrews, taken by the French and condemned.

Brig Mary, Boſton, Burnham, taken by the Spaniſh, cargo condemned.

Hawk, New York, Hall, do. do.

Byfield, Boſton, Kinſman, do. do.

Parimaribo, Baltimore, Creed, taken by the Spaniſh, and cleared—afterwards ſeized by the French and libelled.

Schooner Debonair, Boſton, Parſons, taken by the French, and condemned.

Juliet, New York, Hirton, do. do.

Nancy, Alexandria, do. do.

On Saturday laſt the Engliſh ſhip Arracabeſs, capt. Story, which was diſmaſted in the gale on the 26th of September laſt, got into Five-Fathom-Hole, where ſhe was obliged to anchor, as in her diſabled ſtate ſhe could not work up againſt the wind, which has blown for a number of days from the North-Eaſt. On Monday evening capt. Story, from the ſuſpicious appearance of a ſchooner, which anchored near him, was induced to believe that ſhe was a French or Spaniſh privateer. Mr. John Colhoun, who had been employed to aſſiſt the veſſel with neceſſaries, being on board, alſo thought her to be a privateer; he left the ſhip with this opinion.

Soon after he left her the ſchooner ſtood after him, and attempted to bring him to, but by keeping near the breakers he eſcaped her, though three muſket ſhot were fired at him. On his arrival in town he communicated his ſuſpicions to the Britiſh Vice Conſul, who, late on Monday night, waited on the Governor, with the information he had received; in conſequence thereof, he iſſued orders to capt. Kalteiſen, directing him to ſend an officer and twenty men on board of the Revenue cutter, and proceed immediately to the ſhip Arracabeſs, and to defend her, ſhould there be the appearance of any attempt to inſult the neutrality of the United States, by attacking her when within their juriſdiction. As the wind blew extremely high during the night of Monday, the orders of capt. Kalteiſen did not reach him until early yeſterday morning; as ſoon as he received them, the men were put on board of the cutter, and ſhe ſailed; but before ſhe got to the ſhip, ſhe had been ſet on fire. Capt. Bythewood, who came in at the North Channel, from Teneriffe, gave information of her being in flames. One of the pilot-boats, which was at ſea, as ſoon as the ſhip was diſcovered to be on fire, came within the Bar, and ſtood for her; but before ſhe could get along ſide, the ſhip had parted her cables, (ſuppoſed to be burnt) and had drifted on the Folly Breakers; they could diſcover no perſon on board of her. Some fiſhermen, who were out, ſay that they ſaw a ſmall ſchooner leave the ſhip about nine o'clock; ſoon after, they ſaw the ſhip on fire. A boat was alſo ſeen to leave the ſhip at nearly the ſame time, which it is ſuppoſed contained the crew of the ſhip; but this boat had not arrived at town late laſt evening.

From every circumſtance that has yet been made known, there is reaſon to believe the ſchooner that Mr. Colhoun ſaw, was a privateer, and that ſhe ſet the ſhip, finding that it was impoſſible to get her to ſea. Should this eventually appear to be the caſe, there is not a doubt but a proper repreſentation of this daring violation of the neutrality of our harbour will be made, by his excellency the Governor, to the executive of the United States.

The cargo of the ſhip, when ſhe left Jamaica, was 570 hogſheads of rum and ſugar.

The Revenue cutter, on diſcovering the ſhip to be on fire, and that the ſchooner had gone to ſea, returned in the evening to Fort Johnſon. The report from her was not received laſt evening.

October 19.

Capt. Storey, of the ſhip Arracabeſſa, which was deſtroyed on Tueſday laſt, as mentioned in our paper of yeſterday, arrived in town yeſterday morning. The account he gives of her being burnt is, that on Monday afternoon a ſmall ſchooner anchored near his ſhip; about 5 o'clock ſome of the crew came on board; he found they were Frenchmen, and intended to capture the ſhip; as ſoon as they had poſſeſſion, they began to take a number of articles from the ſhip, ſuch as the men's cloathing, proviſions, &c. a number of them remained on board all night, the next morning early, after having carried all they had taken on board their veſſel, they took Capt. Story, Mr. Turner, the pilot, and the crew of the ſhip on board the privateer; ſoon after they ſet the ſhip on fire; they then got the privateer under way, and ſtood out to ſea; at ten o'clock they went into Stono Inlet, and landed Story and his crew, on Folly Iſland, where he procured a boat and proceeded up to town.

Capt. Story could not learn the name of the veſſel, or from whence ſhe came; ſhe is a ſmall veſſel, has two carriage guns, and 45 men, the whole of whom appeared to be foreigners; one was either an Engliſh or Iriſhman; he was the only perſon who ſpoke Engliſh.

One of Capt. Story's crew ſays he knew this man, and that he was from Somerſetſhire in England.

The reaſon the captain of the privateer gave for deſtroying the ſhip in a neutral harbour, was, that he had been taken in Lynn Haven Bay, by a Britiſh frigate.

Some of Capt. Story's crew ſay, that the name of the privateer is the Adventure, laſt from Monti Chriſto, in St. Domingo.

October 20.

Capt. Scott, of the brig Amſterdam, who arrived yeſterday, left the Texel on the 18th of Auguſt. At that time the Dutch fleet was in the Texel, and the ſignal was flying for unmooring; but Capt. Scott thinks they would not ſail, as the Engliſh fleet, of upwards of 20 ſail of the line, was then cruiſing off; ſeveral ſail were in ſight.

Letters as late as the 9th of Auguſt were received by this veſſel, from Gen. Pinckney, who was at the Hague. He had received his commiſſion, appointing him one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to treat with the French Republic on the differences now ſubſiſting between the two nations; and in that character had paid viſits of ceremony to the miniſters of the foreign powers reſident at the Hague, which had been returned. He did not mean to proceed to Paris until his appointment was made known there, and he ſhould receive notice that he would be received. It was ſaid that the commiſſioners would be amicably received, but there was no certainty of this.

Private letters received by Capt. Scott, ſay, that on the 14th of Auguſt it was announced in Amſterdam, that a definitive treaty of peace had been ſigned between the French Republic and Emperor of Germany The negociations at Liſle were continued; and it was generally thought in Amſterdam that peace between France and England was near at hand. What gave reaſon for this opinion was, that every article of merchandize had fallen in price, except coffee. Rice was worth 16s. only.

The Batavian convention, after a long ſeſſion, had agreed upon a form of a conſtitution for the republic, which was laid before the primary aſſemblies, for their acceptance or rejection, on the 8th of Auguſt; letters of the 14th ſay, that it had been rejected by thoſe aſſemblies.

The privateer which deſtroyed the ſhip Arracabeſſa, is called the Fortitude, commanded by one Jordain, ſhe is from Monti Chriſto. On Wedneſday morning laſt, at 11 o'clock, ſhe captured the ſhip Pallas, Hunter, from Glaſgow, belonging to this port; and at 12 o'clock at night, the brig Maria, Lybert, from London, bound to Savannah: which veſſels ſhe ſent for Cape-Francois.

Capt. Hunter and two men were detained on board the Pallas; Mr. Stuart and Mr. Harvey, paſſengers, and the remainder of the crew were put on board the Hamburgh ſhip Betty, which arrived yeſterday from Bourdeaux.

The crew of the ſhip Maria, was put on board the ſhip Flora, Allen, which arrived from Turk's Iſland.

The Pallas at the time of her being captured, was in 10 fathoms water, 9 leagues to the eaſtward of the lighthouſe.

Mr. Turner, the pilot, whom the privateer took out of the ſhip Arracabeſſa, was alſo put on board the ſhip Betty. He was informed, while on board the privateer, that ſhe had captured, before ſhe came to our bar, an Engliſh ſhip from Jamaica, belonging and bound to Liverpool; ſhe ſhounted 10 guns, and was coppered. Capt. Bell, the maſter of the Engliſh ſhip, was killed before ſhe was taken.

PETERSBURG, *October 31.*

Extract of a letter from Waſhington county, Virginia, dated October 1, 1797.

"On Mr. Blount's arrival in Tenaſſee, a few of his partizans ſtayed to have him brought forward as a candidate for a Senator. This gave an opportunity for the citizens to ſee ſeveral gentlemen unmaſked. The final took place laſt week, and Judge Anderſon and Mr. Jackſon were eaſily elected Senators in the room of Blount and Cocke. This is conſidered as a fatal overthrow to the ci-devant governor and his plans in Tenneſſee."

Accounts from Charleſton mention the arrival of Commodore Barney at the Cape, with his two frigates, Meduſa and Inſurgente; off the Cape he had a bruſh with a Britiſh ſhip of war the line, which bore away for Cape Nichola Mole to refit, and he had put into the Cape for the ſame purpoſe.

Reports are in circulation, ſaid to have come by by way of New-York, of the capture of the ſhip Charles Carter, Capt. Bell. It is ſaid ſhe was taken by a French privateer, about 50 miles to the ſouthward of the Capes.

Peterſburg Theatre.

This Evening, October 31,

Will be Preſented,

A Favorite Comedy (never performed here) called

A School for Wives;

OR, THE

Faithful Iriſhman.

Between the PLAY and FARCE, a Song

By Mr. TURNBULL.

To which will be added,

A Muſical Farce (never performed here) called

THE QUAKER;

OR,

May Day Dower.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armiſtead's Tavern—at the Printing-Office—and at the Office of the Theatre.

Boxes 6s.—Pit 4s. 6d.

☞ Doors to be opened at Five, and the performance to begin preciſely at Half paſt Six o'Clock.

☞ The Subſcribers are reſpectfully informed, their Tickets will be left as uſual, at the Printing-Office.

Vivat Reſpublica!

Purſuant to an order made by the High Court of Chancery the 14th of September, 1797, will be ſold, on the premiſes whereon the late Mrs. Lucy Adkins, dec'd reſided, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 18th of Dec. next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of Land belonging to the Eſtate of Thomas Adkins, ſen. dec'd. lying on the fork of Nottoway river, and Joſeph ſwamp in Suſſex county, containing 435 acres, more or leſs; terms one third of the money to be paid on executing the Deed, the other two thirds at two annual payments.—Alſo, five negroes, three of which are valuable men, on a credit of ſix months. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the land by applying to Capt. John Maſon, ſen. Howell Adkins, or Wm. Harriſon, will ſhew it.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Suſſex, October 30, 1797. (6)

PHILIP MARCHAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterſburg and Blandford, that he has for ſale

Gold and Silver Watches,

warranted by L. Seſſie, Watchmaker in Richmond, of an excellent quality. Any Gentleman or Lady that want good Watches, may buy with all ſecurity, for if they do not prove good, their money will be returned to them L. Seſſie.

He has alſo an elegant aſſortment of JEWELLERY, of every kind. He will be found at Mr. Rambaut's—or any Ladies or Gentlemen, by leaving their directions, will be waited upon.

☞ Allowance made by the wholeſale to Goldſmiths or Watchmakers.

October 30, 1797.

Daniel & Wm. Eanes,

Have juſt received from Boſton, in the brig Eliza, a large aſſortment of

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOY'S, MISSES, and CHILDREN'S

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

of every kind,

Which they offer on the moſt reaſonable terms, by Wholeſale and Retail.

ALSO,

Jamaica, Weſt India, and Antigua RUM, by the Hogſhead or otherwiſe,

Peach and Apple BRANDY, in Barrels and ſmaller quantity,

Beſt Holland GIN, in Pipes and retailed,

MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or gallon,

Liſbon, and other WINES,

SUGAR and SALT,

BAR IRON, by the Ton or ſmaller quantity,

NAILS, 4d and 6d cut, wrought 6d, 8d, 10d and 20d.

Cotton and Playing CARDS,

DRY GOODS, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be ſold very low, and the higheſt price given for all kinds of produce.

They now want a quantity of

PEASE and BEANS.

Peterſburg, October 30, 1797. (8t.)

*** A Journeyman Printer may meet with employment, by applying at this Office.

FOR SALE,

The following valuable Lands:

In the county of Mecklenburg;

ABOUT one thousand acres, with valuable improvements, where Mr. Jesse Brown at present resides; Mr. Oliver will shew this land who lives adjoining it. The land is of good quality, level and well timbered, and lies on the main road to the county courthouse, within half a mile of the same.

About 1400 acres in the same county on Butcher's creek; land of excellent quality; a considerable part of it cleared. Mr. George Baskerville rents one of the plantations at present, and will be so obliging to shew the land to any person inclining to purchase.

About 1000 acres in the county of Henry on Pigg River; land of the first quality in that part of the country, a considerable proportion of it low grounds. A plantation opened sufficient for six or eight labourers. Mr. George Herndon will shew this land.

Those lands will be sold very low for ready money, or purchasers may be accommodated with reasonable credit, paying about one fourth of the price when possession is given, which may be at any time between this and the 25th of December next.

To save trouble to those who may incline to purchase and cannot conveniently apply to me, I have deposited with Mr. William Douglas, merchant, in Petersburg, and Mr. Hugh Wyllie, merchant, in Charlotte, the lowest prices, and the terms of sale, for the lands in Mecklenburg, with ample powers to contract for them.

And with respect to the lands in Henry I have deposited with Mr. George Herndon, of Pittsylvania county, and Mr. George Reveley, at Oxford Iron Works, similar powers.

DAVID ROSS.

October 30, 1797. (6w)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY this morning, from the subscriber, living in Prince George county, a negro man, named SPRING ABOUT, 45 years old, of a yellow complexion, a middle size, is coff jawed, the first joint of his great toe is much disfigured, is branded on both cheeks C. P. carried with him when he went away, a spade, two cotton shirts, one red waistcoat, black breeches, Virginia cloth coat, and a new Dutch blanket. The above reward will be paid by me, on delivery of the said negro at my house, or five dollars if committed to any jail within the state.

CHRISTOPHER PROOTOR.

October 30, 1797.

(VIDE ET CREDE.)

Lailson's Circus,

Near the former CIRCUS,

PETERSBURG.

The Performances on this Evening, October 31, will commence with

A Grand Display of Horsemanship,

By Messrs. Herman, Lailson, Joseph, Miss Vanice, Miss Lailson, and Clown Mr. Sully.

Feats on one Horse, by Mr. HERMAN:

He will stand upon the Horse while in full speed, with his Foot in his Mouth.

Mr. LAILSON will exhibit several Curious Feats, never attempted by any but himself.

Comic Tricks and Feats

in the Character of a Clown, by Mr. SULLY.

Mr. HERMAN will ride standing on his Head, with his feet in the Air, the Horse in full speed.

Miss LAILSON, a Child of six years of age, will perform several Feats, upon one Horse, wonderful for a Child of her age, with so much indifference as to astonish the Spectators.

Mr. SULLY will perform several

Lofty Tumbling Feats.

The famous Horse Bucephalus will

Leap thro' a Hogshead.

Both ends of which are cloted with paper; never performed by any other Horse in America—Mr. Herman on his back.

Mr. LAILSON will perform several

New Feats upon Two Horses.

Mr. LAILSON will perform the unparalleled Feats of

The Hoops, Hat, and Jumping thro' the Gloves.

The whole to conclude with

Billy Button's rideing a Journey.

☞ *The [illegible] will be opened every day during the Races.*

*** TICKETS to be had at Mr. *Humphrey Richards's*, and at the Ticket-Office at the Circus—*Box* 6s.—*Pit* 4s. 6d.—No money to be received at the Door.

The Doors will be opened at Three, and the Performance to begin at half past three o'clock.

Blank Writs,

For Sale here.

To be Sold to the highest bidder,

for READY MONEY, on the 22d day of December 1797, before Mr. James Dunell's door, Petersburg,

THAT well known valuable situation, adjoining the Town of Suffolk, belonging to the estate of General Charles Harrison, dec.—attended in fact with every accommodation to render life happy and agreeable—fish, oysters, fowl, and innumerable other good things, in perfect view of the Town of Suffolk. Needless to say more. The purchaser will be encouraged when the terms are related—to be made known on application to the Administrator, or to Mr. John H. Peterson, or Mr. Benjamin Harrison, jun. of Prince George county. The Tract supposed to be betwixt 450 and 500 acres.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE.

Dinwiddie, October 26, 1797. tf

FOR SALE,

Mount-Airy,

THE Plantation whereon I now reside, in Dinwiddie county, 27 miles from Petersburg, and near Nottoway river.

This farm contains 400 acres of land, about 150 of which are well timbered with oak and hickory. The principal part of the cleared land is divided into three shifts containing about 60 or 70 acres each, under excellent fence, and a considerable part of it ditched. Each shift has a never failing stream running through it. There are several other enclosures, for tobacco, potatoes, cotton, orchards, garden, &c.—one orchard contains 160 or 180 thriving young apple trees; another, 100 apple and peach trees. Six or eight acres of meadow are now under fence, and as much more may be made (adjoining it) with little expence, as the ground was cleared for that purpose last winter, and put under fence. The whole may with facility be watered, a fine stream of water running through it, with fall sufficient for that purpose.

This plantation is in an excellent neighbourhood. It is remarkably well watered, having 12 or 15 springs upon the tract. The soil is a free light loam in general, part of it however is a stiff clayey soil. The greatest part of it lies level, and is not subject to wash. About 45000 tobacco hills, contiguous to the barn, have been highly manured for several years, and produce large tobacco of an excellent quality.

The situation of the dwelling-house is high, dry and healthy. A fine spring rises within 70 or 80 yards of it, and four others within 150 yards. The house is 48 feet long and 20 feet wide, with a chimney at each end. There are two rooms and a passage below, and the same above, with a fire place in each. The house has been new covered and painted, and two handsome porches built within these three years. A cellar has also been dug under the whole, and walled up with brick.

The other houses consist of a kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, negro quarters, &c. a granery, stables, crib and tobacco barn, all in good repair.

One third of the purchase money will be required immediately, and a credit of one and two years will be given for the other two thirds. Possession (if required) will be given at Christmas. The plantation may be viewed at any time, and the terms of sale more fully made known, by application to Mr. John Bell, Petersburg, or to the subscriber.

RICHARD P. BARTON

Dinwiddie, Oct. 25, 1797 (3p)

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, being the 31st, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for size, purse 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceeding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—100 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 2d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

August 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J B.

For the 3 year old Sweepstake,

the following are named—

Mr. Ruffin's Quickstep
Mr. Bromley's Pizarro } By SHARK.
Mr. Goode's Equality
Mr. Love's Vice President By PRESIDENT.

Another Sweepstake is proposed, of 25 guineas each, weight for age, 3 mile heats. The Horses to be named on the first day of the Races, and to run on the 3d or 4th day, as the subscribers may agree.

JAMES BROMLEY.

NewMarket, October 11, 1797

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

ALL persons who have demands against the estate of David Rinney, dec. are desired to render them to the subscriber, properly authenticated—and those who are indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment—as the subscriber wishes to close his administration of the estate as soon as possible.

tf DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is desirous to sell Fourteen Hundred acres of LAND, lying in the county of Granville, and state of North Carolina, on the head of Grassy creek. On this tract there is a considerable quantity of good Tobacco Land still in woods, and the cleared part is valuable for Corn and Wheat. There is a very good Orchard on the premises. A farther description is unnecessary, as a purchaser would naturally chuse to view the Land himself.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

Mecklenburg, October 5, 1797. tf

The Co-partnership of

Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING dissolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them, will see the necessity of making speedy payments; and such as have any demands against them, will have them settled on application.

The remaining stock of

GOODS

On hand, consisting of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, in suitable packages well assorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, British Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be disposed off at the store occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his absence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (tf.)

SWANN & ELLIS,

Cabinet-makers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have in their employ a professed UPHOLSTERER—which will enable them in future to execute all orders in that line with neatness and dispatch.

October 12, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly for a division of the county of Mecklenburg, by a line to be run from Berry's Ford on Meherrin river to Taylor's Ferry on Roanoke, and thence due South to the line between Virginia and North Carolina.

October 1, 1797.

October 23, 1797.

WHEREAS I gave Mr. William C. Bolwell, of Mecklenburg county, seven Bonds of two hundred pounds each, for the purchase of 201¼ acres of Land, lying and being in the county of Mecklenburg, and he has been promising me for some time to make me a right and has not done it—I have paid off two of the above Bonds, and there is five now remaining, which I do not mean to discharge until he complies with the bargain—all persons are therefore forewarned from trading for or in any manner being concerned with said Bonds—and likewise from purchasing any part of the said Land, as I have possession of a part, and my intention is, if he does not make me a right to the same agreeable to contract, to bring suit—I have not the least doubt but I shall discharge the other Bonds provided I get a right to the Land, and I am determined not to pay them unless I do.

6 JAMES BATTE.

Will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 27th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

THE Land and Plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing by an old survey 641 acres, on which is a valuable Mill Seat, one half of which will be sold with the Land. This Land is excellent for farming, and in good order to work eight or ten hands to advantage, and has an excellent young Peach Orchard of upwards 800 trees just beginning to bear, with a variety of other fruit trees, a good Dwelling-house with four rooms and a passage below and two rooms above, with necessary out-houses. There is thirty bushels of good white seed wheat sowed, and there will be about fifty more sown before the day of sale, and got in, in good order. There will also be for sale, between three and four hundred barrels of Indian Corn, with a quantity of excellent Fodder,—ten or twelve likely Negroes, six valuable Horses, and some Houshold Furniture.

The terms of the sale will be as follows—two hundred pounds, part of the purchase of the Land, must be paid on a deed being made for it—the balance, one half the first day of May 1799, the other half the first day of May 1800. The Negroes and Corn, one half cash, the other half on the first day of May 1799. The Horses on a credit until the first day of May 1799—and for the other property the terms will be made known at the day of sale.

Bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required, and possession of the Land will be given on the 21st day of December next.

RICHARD JONES, E. D.

Nottoway, October 23, 1797. 2

THE Subscriber, now residing in BOLLINGBROOK STREET, intends to practice PHYSIC in all its departments, both in TOWN and COUNTRY, and will attend on Patients at all Hours.

DAVID WALKER.

Petersburg, Oct. 13, 1797. (1m)

*** WANTED—one or two APPRENTICES to the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Enquire of the PRINTER hereof.

I. HALL, & Co.

Have just received their FALL SUPPLY *of*

MEDICINE,

With an extensive assortment of PAINTS, and other articles—viz.

PAINTS.

WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spanish Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigrise (dry and in oil)
Prussian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linseed Oil.

LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magnesia
Crucibles (large and small)
Castile Soap
Castor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent Shaving Soap
Tooth Brushes
Flesh, ditto
Key Instruments for extracting Teeth
Best Crowns Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Hair Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elastic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Essence of Bergamot
——— Lemon
——— Lavender
——— Musk
White and Brown Sugar Candy
Carui Comfits
Barley Sugar
Liquorice
Pectoral Lozenges for Colds
Green Citron
Candid Orange Peel
Almonds
Olives
Raisins
Nutmegs
Mace
Cinnamon
Cloves
Smelling Bottles, cut and plain
Breast Pipes
Nipple Glasses
Glass Mortars and Pestles
——— graduated measures
——— Funnels
Vials assorted (green and white)
Marble Mortars and cities

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hamet's Dentrifice
Ward's Essence, for the head ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
British Oil
Turlington's Balsam
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Restorative Drops
Norris's ditto
Jesuit's ditto
Essence of Peppermint
Anderson's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyler's Pills
James's Fever Powders
Steer's Opodeldoc, &c. &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. tf

THOSE Persons who have TICKETS in the Petersburg Bridge Lottery to dispose of, are requested to return those unsold to the subscriber, by the first of November.

ROBERT MOORE.

Petersburg, Oct. 28, 1797.

Mecklenburg county, Aug. Quarterly court, 1797.

John Stephens, John Carter, and Polly his wife, Plaintiffs.
Against
Joshua Stephens, Debby Stephens, Joseph Stephens, and Hailey Stephens, infants, under the age of twenty one years, by Debby Stephens their guardian, and the said Debby Stephens, widow of Thomas Stephens, dec. Defts. } In Chan'ry.

BY consent of the parties by their counsel and guardian respectively, this cause came on to be heard on the bill and answer. On consideration whereof, It is decreed and ordered, that William Davis, John Davis, jun. William Hendrick, and Christopher Haskins, or any three of them do, after advertising the same three weeks in the Petersburg newspaper, sell the two hundred acres of land in the bill mentioned, at twelve months credit, taking bond or bonds with good security, payable to themselves, and that they do divide the same by assignment, among the parties, viz. to the plaintiffs John Stephens and Polly Carter; the defendants Joshua, Debby, Joseph and Hailey, (infants) and the defendant Debby, widow of the said decedent, each one seventh part thereof; and make report to the Court in order to a final decree.

Copy,

W. BASKERVILLE, c. c.

(6w)

Jacob Harrison,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received, and now opening, at his WHOLESALE STORE, lower end of BOLLINGBROOK STREET, and opposite to Captain Parker's,

An extensive assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine, Fine, Midfine and Coarse BROAD CLOTHS; FOREST CLOTHS; HALF THICKS; Dutch and Rose BLANKETS, Kendal COTTONS, THICKSETS, VELVETS, VELVERETS, Romsey SHALLOONS, Patent Silk and Cotton HOSE, Fancy Cotton ditto, Gilt, Plated and Metal BUTTONS, China and Satin RIBBONS, Worsted Breeches Pieces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large assortment of WEBBING.

Which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or Produce.

Petersburg, October 11, 1797.

From an Iriſh Paper.

To all the Dupes in Ireland.

Dear Dupes,

I am frightened to death; for God's ſake don't deſert us. I am a placeman, a penſioner, and a jobber, and there's nothing but uniting in all quarters. God help us what will become us. Dear dupes, be frightened as we are, or all is over. You have ſtood by our whole adminiſtration. & ſupported us in this war—don't deſert us now in the hour of need. What's the reaſon ſo many of you are leaving us every day? Did you not hear of ſir John Jervis and the four great large Spaniards taken, and a great many more that may be fairly ſaid to be taken? The lord mayor has a letter—he read it out aloud, and don't be frightened, and the bank never was ſo flouriſhing, and there will be an act of parliament to make notes better than guineas. Indeed they are better already—but there's no fear of any in theſe times being too good. The objection is, that they don't gingle upon a ſtone—but tell the country people that the act of parliament will make them gingle—ſome think they will gingle (of the two) better than gold.

The new cries for this month are—

1ſt. Damnation to United Iriſhmen.

2d. Blaſt the Northern Star. It has brought all this upon the country. The American revolution—the French revolution—The Devil's revolution—Damn! Damn! Damn!

3d. General Cunningham's toaſt, drank at his excellency the lord lieutenant's table—"May every democrat's mouth be ſewed up with a ſtring, 'till his **** ſhall whiſtle, God ſave the king."

4th. Give out that the French general, whenever you find out who he is, that is to invade this country—eats human carcaſſes—and that you were at Paris during the revolution, and ſaw him do it.

5th. Cry plunder, plunder, plunder! Tell the lower orders they will all be plundered, if they are not loyal. Aſk them what goods they have, and they'll tell you an iron pot and a pig.

Now, ſays you, theſe monſters of French are the Devils for taking iron pots, and mad for pigs. You can deſcribe the pleaſure of a whole family eating, off the ground, pig and all; how little Molthy would ſqueak, and Murtach (the little pig) would ſqueel at parting; and, ſays you, beſides, you are half naked already, and if the French, who will be a ſet of ragged ſtarvelings, ſhould pluck the little tatters you have off, you would be naked altogether; and what diſtreſs would they leave in the premiſes to pay the rent? How would you pay your tythes?

6th. Dont cry papiſt any more, but cry father Moylan—Tell how biſhop ——, and he bill together like kites; how he ſits next my lady biſhop; how he ſtrokes his chops, and he kiſſes her hand. The wolf and the lamb never were ſo fond.

Think of our places and cry loyalty; of our penſions, and cry God ſave the king; of our ſinecures and cry treaſon, murder, bloodſhed, anarchy, confuſion, plunder and rapine; but don't cry its as well not! Some elderly card-playing ladies about court, might be too much affected!

You know, ever dear Dupes, you have already, more than once, pledged your lives and fortunes to us, and now you have a glorious opportunity of ſhewing your ſincerity. If you be knocked in the head, you'll never know the good we'll do you; you will be entitled to Chriſtian burials and have the conſolation to die in defence of our glorious conſtitution, our new excellent laws, our venerable ancient inſtitutions, and for the wiſe and good adminiſtration, who have labored to bring an obſtinate nation againſt its will, to its preſent ſtate of comfort and proſperity!

Yours, ever dear Dupes,

A PLACEMAN.

P. S I have not mentioned the ſalt box along with the pig and pot, tell them ſalt will reliſh better now, it is not too cheap, and there will be an act to make it go farther.

Charlotte Court, Auguſt 8, 1797.

George Watkins, *Plaintiff* } In
againſt } Chancery.
Pleaſant Crenſhaw, Abel Jackſon and Joſiah Jackſon, *Defendants.*

THE Defendant *Joſiah* not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney: *It is Ordered,* that the ſaid Defendant Joſiah do appear here on the firſt Monday in November next, and anſwer the Plaintiff's Bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for 2 months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of Aſh Camp Church, in the county aforeſaid, on ſome day immediately after divine ſervice and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(2m.) Copy, THOMAS READ C.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, praying an act may be paſſed for the regulation and eſtabliſhment of the ſtreets in the Town of Peterſburg; the completion of the Courthouſe and Jail therein, and the enlargement of the powers of the Common-Hall. with reſpect to taxation.

Peterſburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL and valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 15 miles from Green Court-houſe, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland ſettlements. The terms moderate—part caſh, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Peterſburg, Sept. 13, 1797. tf

The Co-Partnerſhip of

CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS diſſolved the 10th inſtant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately; and thoſe who have claims againſt them, are deſired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 15, 1797. (tf.)

John & William Bell,

Have juſt received, their

SPRING ASSORTMENT,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every diſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FANMILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels.
Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.
3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.
Apple BRANDY.
SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.
Black PEPPER, in Bags.

BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BAR-IRON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, Adminiſtrator of FRANCIS HADDON, deceaſed, anxious to ſettle his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid Eſtate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of January next. The Legatees will alſo attend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards of their proportions, or otherwiſe fully paid—If the claimants do not come forward by the time mentioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.

Petersburg, September 21, 1797. tf

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars		3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
704 Blanks			
500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			5000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme			3800

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to Robert Moore. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

*** A large number of Tickets of the Peterſburg Bridge Lottery being already ſold, the Commiſſioners have very ſanguine reaſons to ſay, the drawing will commence at the Town Courthouſe on Wedneſday the 1ſt of November, being the ſecond day of the Races, and to continue drawing every day until it is finiſhed.

Peterſburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Peterſburg

(If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

*** *Subſcribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Greenſville county, 4 miles from Hicks's Ford. There is on this place a dwelling-houſe with four rooms and a paſſage on a floor, and with a very little expence the houſe may be put into as good order as when new—there are alſo other convenient houſes newly built and in good condition; the Plantation contains about 1800 acres, two or three hundred of which are low grounds, and the high land is extremely good; but little of the land has been cleared, and it affords one of the beſt ranges for hogs and other ſtock in that part of the country—there are on this plantation about 22 very likely negroes, conſiſting of young men, young women, and ſmall boys and girls, out of the 22 there are 13 or 14 workers in the crop, and many of the ſmaller negroes well grown—there are not more than two advanced in age, and thoſe are yet very ſerviceable—Theſe negroes I will alſo ſell either with or without the land, as alſo the crops and ſtocks on the plantation; if the negroes are ſold ſeparately from the land, I would prefer ſelling them all to one perſon, or to three or four neighbours who would keep them in the ſame neighbourhood. A great bargain may be had in this property, if taken altogether, for ready money. It may however be ſold on credit, and poſſeſſion may immediately be had—Mr. Alexander Macaill, at Hicks's Ford, will ſhew the property to any perſon deſirous of inſpecting it, and will treat for and conclude the ſale, with the purchaſer—or any perſon inclined to purchaſe may apply to me at Kingsmill in James City county.

HENRY TAZEWELL.

October 21, 1797. 8

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber a ſmall BAY MARE, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip on her noſe, ſuppoſed to be three or four years old. Poſted and appraiſed to £ 12.

NATHANIEL RIVE

Greenſville, Oct. 19, 1797. (3p.)

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there remains in my hands that part of the eſtate of Jeſſe Hobbs, dec. which would have deſcended to his daughter Elizabeth Tomlinſon, (had ſhe lived).—I hereby requeſt all thoſe who have any claim to that part of the eſtate of the laid Jeſſe Hobbs, dec. to come forward by the 25th day of December next, in order to eſtabliſh their claim; if they do not, I ſhall pay it to the other legatees of the ſaid Jeſſe Hobbs, dec. as I wiſh to cloſe the buſineſs.—I ſhall plead this in bar againſt them, if they do not come forward by the time above mentioned.

SAMUEL LEE, adminiſtrator of Jeſſe Hobbs, dec.

October 17, 1797. (6)

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL ſell a valuable Tract of LAND ſituated in the county of Chaſterfield, on Old Town creek, and within two miles of the Town of Peterſburg, containing 381 acres by late ſurvey.—There is on this tract about 30 acres of open ground, the balance is wood land, and abounds with pine, oak, and aſh timber of an excellent quality—The ſoil is well adapted to the culture of grain of almoſt every kind, and its contiguity to town ought to render it an object to thoſe inclinable to purchaſe—Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and the payment made eaſy to the purchaſer if proper ſecurity be given. The premiſes will be ſhewn by Mr. William Rowlett near thereto, and the terms made known on application to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

JAMES ROBERTSON, jun.

October 20, 1797. (tf.)

To be Rented, Leaſed, or Sold,

And entered upon immediately.

THE Plantation in the county of Mecklenburg, known by the name of OLD STORE—about 2½ miles from Barry's bridge, on Meherrin river, and on the main road leading to ſeveral of the ferries on Roan-Oak.—The Tract conſiſts of 230 acres, about 60 of which are cut down, and has given as deſirable proof of its fertility as any high lands in the neighbourhood, and more than common, in all kinds of fruit trees as far as trial has been made—the dwelling-houſe conſiſts of 36 feet in front, commodiouſly divided in two rooms, and a paſſage on the firſt floor, with a fire place to each room—two rooms and a lobby on the ſaid floor, with a fire place to one of the rooms, all finiſhed in an elegant manner, and fit for the reception of a genteel family—the ſtore and counting room (with a fire place) conſiſt of 28 feet in front, with a ſhed adjoining of the ſame length, all in full ſix for the purpoſe of Merchandizing, with a pleaſing proſpect of ſucceſs, having commanded an extenſive trade, ſince before the commencement of the war; other convenient out houſes, with a good garden, are all in tolerable repair. Any perſon deſirous to be accommommodated, may find ſuitable information by applying to Mr. Andrew Barry, or to the ſubſcriber, on or near the premiſes.

NEVIN STEWART.

October 23, 1797. (3°)

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joſeph Rippiton, oppoſite to Mr Gary's Tavern, in Blandford.—The poſſeſſion can be delivered on the 10th November next. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, will view the premiſes for ſatisfactory information. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT.

Peterſburg, Sept. 6, 1797. (tf.)